



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the first edition in high degree remain. Here and there, it is true, one feels that genius has been smothered in facts. But the work has gained in usefulness for those whose interest or occupation in charities is practical; and in its larger usefulness Professor Warner's thoughtful and hopeful message has been given new life.

J. A. FIELD

Consanguineous Marriages in the American Population. By GEORGE B. LOUIS ARNER. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. XXXI, No. 3. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. 8vo, pp. 99.

Dr. Arner disclaims any intention to put forward this essay as an exhaustive or final treatment of the subject. What he has done is to assemble and present an array of evidence already published by other investigators; to amplify it by new material of his own gathering, most of which is taken from systematic genealogical records, and to subject all to critical scrutiny. The original material is not in amount adequate for valid statistical analysis, but it is useful as a check on other data because the nature of its sources makes it unusually free from the bias which results from unconscious selection of cases where consanguineous marriage has been followed by pathological and therefore conspicuous results. In the outcome of his inquiry Dr. Arner takes the familiar conservative position that the influence exercised on offspring by the marriage of near kin is only a special result of ordinary principles of inheritance. The greater observed frequency of such congenital defects as idiocy, blindness, and deafness among children of nearly related parents can be sufficiently explained as due to the fact that where there exists a corresponding defect in the ancestry it is doubly likely to appear, and likely to appear in aggravated form, in descendants who may inherit it from a common source through both parents. If this is the true nature of the phenomenon it would seem likely that abnormal ability may in much the same way be intensified in children of consanguineous marriages. If there is no abnormal ancestry, the marriage of kinsfolk would be indifferent. Such conclusions as these are applied in the course of the book to American conditions, yet hardly to the extent or with the new or important results that the title might imply. The discrepancy is doubtless one result of that limitation in the scope of the work which the author acknowledges. Within the limits of its scope the book is interesting and intelligently done.

India and the Empire. By M. DE P. WEBB. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. 8vo, pp xxiv+198.

The two main objects of this volume, as stated by the author, are: "(1) to briefly present the case for tariff reform and preferential trade in a somewhat new garb; and (2), more particularly, to exhibit the true position and strength of India and the great importance of her assuming a leading part in the rising movement for imperial tariff revision." At the start the author advances the proposition that, granted a state of peace, the four conditions essential to wealth creation are demand, labor, material, and capital. Demand is by far the most important of these for "in the kindling of wants and desires, in the creation